WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1853.

If, as has been said, men are often good in spite of their faith, we suppose we may apply the saying to politics, and claim that some men reason correctly in spite of their principles. An instance of this latter discrepancy, and a proof of the theory, we regard the annexed conservative views expressed by a very zealous Democratic journal of New York, called, par excellence, the National Democrat:

"EVILS OF CAPITAL."-There is such a tendency in portion of what is called the "reform press" of the United States to decry the "evils of capital," and to abuse "capitalists," that a large class has really come to regard all capitalists as necessarily the enemies of all poor people. It is a great mistake, and a great folly.

What is "capital?" There is no magic or mystery

about it." It is nothing but hoarded labor. It is the result of all preceding labor of which the individual, whether honestly or not, has somehow or other come into possession. It represents past labor; and by that fact it be comes the remuneration of present toil. All money is but a conventionalism to indicate to us that so much toil the party possessing money is recognised by society as having a property in the fruits of the labor which was so expended. Accordingly, from the has, by somebody or other, been already expended; and the need of such a medium as money has been felt. The precious metals have no particular intrinsic worth, yet have, on various accounts, the recommendation of commerce for this purpose. As to intrinsic worth, if any one were left, like Robinson Crusoe, on a desolate island, he would find a hatchet of iron a much more valuable tool than one of gold or silver. But the proportion in which these metals are found, and a variety of circumstances have, from an early stage of the history of mankind, recommended them for this purpose. They were used even before Governments coined them for money, by weight, as a medium of exchange.

Nor is this the only form of capital. It exists also in the facilities for labor formed by its means, or which may be formed directly by the agency of labor itself-in buildings suitable for carrying on different operations, the machinery which is necessary in multiplying the power of those who toil, or in cheapening the commodity they produce. The moment that labor realizes more for an individual than he deems needful for present consumption-the moment he begins to put something by, and applies that to the production of other results-from that time he has capital in the world; and he would have it though there were but one man upon earth, and he himself toiling day and night. Whatever he puts by as sur plus to facilitate future operations, that, strictly and properly, is capital.

The Indian who is disabled for the chase, but who has a bow and arrows which he lends to another in order that he may bring him home a portion of the game he kills, is a capitalist. The farmer who may have no cash in his pocket, but who has a loaf and a plough, and who finds a man willing to drive that plough on condition that he may eat the loaf, he is the capitalist in the labor market, and the ploughman is his customer. Skill and strength are capital; they are the result of years of exertion, which has kept the muscular system in order. Bones and brains are capital as truly as miles of dock and warehouses, fleets of ships, towering factories, or piles of gold. So that, strictly speaking, there is no person in the world but is or may be a capitalist, although he may be a laborer at the same time; and it is only in a broad, rough way that we draw the line of distinction, leaving on one side of it the great mass of those who toil, and on the other side of it those who, by their possession of sufficient means, take to themselves or have bestowed upon them, in a popular way of speaking, the title of capitalists. The relation between them is constituted by the payment of wages. It is a bargain between the one and the other, in whatever form it may pass, whether merely for food, clothing, and shelter, or for the largest money remuneration.

We see, then, that this thing called "capital," which the "progressive" journals of the day would have us beserved labor, without which there could be no reward for present toil beyond the immediate supply of man's physical wants. Like all other great blessings, it is liable to great abuses in the hands of bad men; but to talk of destroying it on that account would be like proposing to cut off a man's legs to rid him of a heavy pair of boots. What says our Socialist neighbor of the Tribune to that?

[National Democrat. CITY APPOINTMENTS.

Rumor states, and we presume correctly, that changes have been made in the following offices connected with city affairs, viz:

The Marshalship of the District of Columbia has been conferred on JONAH D. HOOVER, vice Richard Wallach; City Postmaster, James G. Berrett, vice William A. Bradley; Mr. Lathrop, as Navy Agent; gives way to A. G. ALLEN: Jonas Ellis is succeeded as Warden of the Penitentiary by THOMAS THORNLEY; William Easby as ner of Public Buildings gives place to B. B. FRENCH. These appointments are all in the gift of the President of the United States.

Captain J. H. Goddard, having resigned to the Mayor Captain J. H. Goddard, having resigned to the Mayor the office of Captain of the Watch, the duties of which What could any man of taste do there? No pictures, no have been long and faithfully discharged by him, Mr. ruins, no society, no opera, no classical associations—nothing at all, except business; and all sorts of business States Hotel, and more recently of the Pavilion at Piney Point, has been appointed to succeed him.

REPORTS FROM THE SOUTHWESTERN FRONTIER. We copy the following barbarous story to show by what improbabilities credulous people will some-times suffer themselves to be imposed upon. It is hardly necessary to inform any of our readers that

its material statements are wholly without founda-LATER FROM Et. PASO.—The following is an extract from a letter received by summan's express, dated

El Paso, April 20th, 1853: " Governor TRIAS arrived at El Paso yesterday, with 750 men and 150 officers, to command the levies of militia he has made upon El Paso, La Real, and Sineca, from which places he had made a call for 700 men. "The General looks well. He reports the withdrawal

of the Mexican Minister from Washington, war with Spain, &c., &c. General Montenegro, with 6,000 men, is reported en route from Sonora and below to the copper mines. General Morales, with 2,000 men, is expected daily from Durango. The excitement in El Poso is very great, and all breathe war and death to the Americans. Salazar, the Mexican boundary surveyor, is just from the city of Mexico, and reports the decision of the Mexican Government to consider as a declaration of war the refusal on the part of the United States Government to recognise Bartlett and Conda's boundary. They think they have outwitted us, and mean to set up great prenaions in consequence.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL is now in full operation, though the detention from the break at Hancock stretched its effects farther into the week than had been anticipated. We have heard of no fractures from the late rains. The returns from the whole canal for the month of April having been furnished us, we place them in contrast with the returns for the corresponding month of 1852. They show a handsome increase over the business of last year. The greatly augmented freightage of

coal is especially gratifying.	
APRIL, 1858.	
Descending Trade.	1
Flour 24,510 barrels.	F
Wheat	V
Corn32,849 do	0
Coal19,733 tons.	C
Total descend'g 29,173 tons.	7
Total ascending 2,465 do	T

Descending Trade.
Flour 38,110 barrels.
Wheat 44,080 bushels. orp.....31,240 do ...5,753 tons. otal descend'g14,202 tons. Total ascending..2,465 do
Tolls collected \$17,357.82. Tolls collected \$10,321.39

The Jury in the case of Mary Ann Wheeler, on trial at Milwaukee, for the murder of J. M. W. Lace, could not die of the carpet of the lower salcon, near agree on a verdict. They stood ten for acquittal to two for room, and a extend waiter on board the beconviction. The second trial commenced on Monday last.

MISAPPLIED TALENT.

A friend-has favored us with a brief review of a book which not long since issued from the Boston press, entitled the " Key to Uncle Tom's Cobin." The review is not complimentary to the character of the book, but the writer must pardon us for declining its insertion. It will be a sufficient notice for this journal to take of the book to say that it is in every way worthy of the work to which it is the key; that, while it equals its precursor in talent and invention, it surpasses it in its mischievous tendencies, and the inveteracy of the evil it is calculated to produce, in engendering misconstruction and hatred between different sections of our country, and in drawing upon the whole country the scorn and contempt of the foreign world. To those who can regard with complacency these benign and christian results of the author's labors, we can recommend the book. For ourselves we would prefer the authorship of the subjoined brief paragraph, which we find in a late religious journal of Philadelphia, to that of both the volumes of Mrs. STOWE and all the celebrity which they have given to her name:

FROM THE PRESETTERIAN.
"The longer we look at this subject (slavery) the more fully we are convinced that the best friends of the slave are the dwellers in his own South. In that South are hose who received him a poor, naked savage, fresh from Africa and the horrors of the middle passage; they have clothed him, fed him, visited him in sickness, have taken charge of his children in infancy, and provided for him in helpless old age; have taught him a Saviour's name, and been instrumental in shedding abroad in his heart a Saviour's love, and preparing for him a crown and a kingdom in Heaven. A whole nation of his people have grown up here, and, under the genial influence of Southern homes, they have been elevated from barbarism to civilization and christianization, with a rapidity and to an extent to which history shows no parallel. A part of his people have gone back to Africa, bearing with them the priceless treasure of the gospel—a compensation ample for all their hardships; more of them are going to join those already there; others are to go, and what is to be the final result will be known perhaps in 'that day when Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hands to God. In all this process of elevating in the mass a whole people from barbarism, whose hands have plied the lever but those of Southern men? Who have had the responsibility, care, vexation, expense, even to the impoverishment of their lands and their families, but the people of the South? We believe that God in his providence is working out a mighty wonder for Africa's ons, both in their own and in this land, through what for the time seems an evil, and that the final development will be full of joy and gladness; and the results will then be traced to their right sources, when Uncle Tom's Cabin shall have crumbled to the dust, and Mrs. Stowe's name, her silver salver, and her British banquets are re

THE MEMPHIS CONVENTION.

The Southern Commercial Convention is to meet at Memphis, Tennessee, on Monday next. Its purpose is to devise means to develop the resources of the Southern States, and to make them less dependant upon the skill and industry of the North; to establish steam communication with Europe; to encourage the direct exportation of cotton by the planters; and to establish on the Continent of Europe a depot of cotton in opposition to Liverpool. The Southern States, generally, manifest much interest in the Convention, and all of them will be largely represented.

PORTRAIT OF A DANDY .- An amusing book, lately published, entitled "Yusef," containing a description of scenes and incidents, and society in Syria and the East, written by our fellow-townsman, Mr. J. Ross Browne, whose interesting letters to the National Intelligencer, a year or two ago, our readers will remember with pleasure, contained the following portrait of an exquisite of fashior and folly, designed, however, rather to depict the type of a class than the likeness of a real and particular individual:

ticular style. No man in Europe understood cutting ex-cept Pantaletti. There was a fit in Pantaletti that made him indispensable. He had tried the Parisian tailors, but they were deficient in the knees. It was his intention to proceed at once from Milan to Leipsic for boots; the Germans were the only people who brought boots to per-fection, and decidedly the best were to be had at Leipsic. He expected to be obliged to return to Paris for shirts ; there was a set in the collars of the Parisian shirt that suited him. His medicines he always purchased in London; his cigars he was forced to import from Havana; his Latakia tobacco he was compelled to purchase himself in Smyrna, and this was partly the occasion of his present visit. As to wines, it was nonsense to undertake to drink any but the pure Johannisberg-which he generally saw bottled on the Rhine every summer, in order to avoid imposition. His winters he spent chiefly in Spain; only country where good cream was to be had but the coffee was inferior, and he sometimes had to cross

the Pyrenees for want of a good cup of coffee.

"No mode of travelling suited him exactly; in fact he disliked travelling. Riding he hated, because it joited him; walking, because it tired him; the snow, because it was cold; the sun, because it was warm; Rome, because it was damp; Nice, because it was dry; Athens, because it was dusty. (By the way, I disliked Athens myself chiefly on that account; Bimby was right there.) he despised. It was a ridiculous as well as a vulgar way of spending life. In fact, the only decent people he had met with were the French; a man might contrive to exist a while in Paris. Not that he approved altogether of the French language; it wanted depth and richness; the only la. ... worthy a man of sense was the Sanscrit.

As soon as he a... wited himself in boots at Leipsic he was going to perfect himself in Sanscrit at " " University of Berlin; after which be hoped to recover the and atte hard study by a tour through Bavaria, which was the

only country on the face of the earth where the heer was fit to drink." This extract from " Fusef" some press in New York has given a personal application to, by representing it as a certain gentleman of New York, now, we ocheve, m Peris, and whose name has suffered the gross injustice of being publicly coupled with it as the original of the portrait. We therefore copy the extract, at the request of the author, for the purpose of adding, also at his request, that the picture was not intended for the gentleman named and referred to by the New York presses, as Mr. Browne, the author, never saw that gentleman in his life, and knew nothing of him which would justify such a pic-

ture, and had him not in mind when it was penned.

COLONISTS FOR AFRICA .- We learn that a company of more than ninety colored emigrants arrived last Thursday night in the vicinity of this city, (Savannah.) to await their embarkation for Liberia, in the barque " Adelaide," now daily expected from New York. These emigrants are a very respectable company from the State of Tennessee, and are in charge of two worthy clergymen, one of the Presbyterian and the other of the Methodist church. They will be joined here by several intelligent families of free people of color residing in this city and from other parts of the State. We are also gratified to know that a resolution was adopted at a recent meeting of the friends of colonization, at which Judge WAYNE presided, to organize a society here to aid the cause of the American Colonization Society, and a meeting will be held early next week to adopt a constitution and appoint officers, and, which is vital to all good enterprises, raise some

material sid .- Savannah Georgian. STOLEN DIAMONDS RECOVERED. - The police of the city of New York have succeeded in recovering five thousand dollars worth of diamonds, which were stolen on the 26th ultime from the state room of Mr. J. Jacqbs, of Boston, on board the seamboat Empire State. The parcel containing the property was found concealed under the middle of the carpet of the lower saloon, near the engine room, and a colored waiter on board the boat is now in

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The returns of the late elections in Virginia justify the belief that the Democracy have succeeded in carrying every Congressional district. These results will create no surprise. They are but the 'e-gitimate fruits of the gerrymander, and could hardly have been averted by any amount of exertion on the part of the Whigs. Our opposents have on the part of their scandalous and unconstitutional measures for the disfranchisement of the Whig party of Virginia, and, as their constitutional measures for the disfranchisement of the Whig party of Virginia, and, as their constitutional measures for the disfranchisement of the Whig party of Virginia, and, as their constitutional measures for the disfranchisement of the Whig party of Virginia, and, as their constitutional measures for the disfranchisement of the Whig party of Virginia, and, as their constitutional measures for the disfranchisement of the Whig party of Virginia, and, as their constitutional measures for the disfranchisement of the Whig party of Virginia, and, as their constitutional measures for the disfranchisement of the Whig party of Virginia, and, as their constitutional measures for the disfranchisement of the Whig party of Virginia, and, as their constitutional measures for the disfranchisement of the Whig party of Virginia, and, as their constitutional measures for the disfranchisement of the Whig party of Virginia, and, as their constitutional measures for the disfranchisement of the Whig party of Virginia, and, as their constitutional measures for the disfranchisement of the Whig party of Virginia, and, as their constitutional measures for the disfranchisement of the with several of them, and they all concurred in the statement of the with several of them, and they all concurred in the statement of the with several of them, and they all concurred in the statement of the Whig party of Virginia, and, as their constitutional measures for the constitutional measures for the constitutional measures for the constitutional measures for the constitutional

ral Assembly pretty much as they stood in the last. The following is a list of the losses and gains thus far:

HOUSE OF DELEGATES. Whig loss. Whig gain. Mecklenburg Rockbridge ...2. Buckingham...1. efferson ... Botetourt and Craig. Total 3

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS OF MARYL AND. The Baltimore Sun gives the following arrang ement of

the six Congressional Districts of Maryland as I aid of by an act which has just passed the Legislature, together with the vote of each district at the last Presidential

Atie. Whig. 1,253 1,443 1,239 740 555 723 5,953 662 1,494 1,353 1,702 923 4,134
1,253 1,443 1,239 740 555 723 5,953 662 1,494 1,353 1,702 923
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1,023
3,679
4,702
5,879
ALCO SAFEL TORS
2,669
1,454
1,101
1.327
1,041
570
353
681
1,061
4,971
The state of the s

The Cherekee Advocate gives a gloomy account of the inancial condition of the Cherokee Nation, and has some doomier auticipations of their future fate, unless a re

ernment, and accordingly the debt continues to increase It takes the form of warrants upon the treasury, issued to citizens of the Nation; but in the course of trade these have passed into the hands of white traders and merchants within the States in payment for goods. They are se-cured by the pledged faith of the Cherokee treasury; but the only revenue from which they can be paid is the an-nuities from the United States.

As this fund does not increase, while the debt does, the Advocate foresees bankruptcy whenever the creditors they will pursue is to apply to Congress to stop the an-naities until these debts are thereby previded for. If slave-trade—vastly superior to the combined influence of this be done, the nation will be utterly without resources squadrons." or revenues, and its government will stop. Next follows, in the apprehension of the Cherokees, a claim on the part of the United Etates to extend jurisdiction over their ountry as a measure of protection, and then a proposal their lands and remove them further west. If they will not sell, they will be made subject to the authority of the United States, and finally lose the charac-

ter as an independent tribe they have clung to so long, and under so much difficulty.

The prospect thus described is indeed a pitiful one for this interesting people, which of all the North American tribes has shown most progress in the arts and habits of civilization. We do not believe that the United States would deal with them so harshly as the writer apprehends, even in the event of a failure to pay their credi-tors, or that their annuities will be withheld, with the result of stopping their government. The Government is more likely, we think, in a magnanimous and liberal spirit, to give their consent and aid to enable them to reieve their affairs and to satisfy their creditors. It will not take advantage of their necessities to drive a hard

bargain with them.

The warning is uttered by the Cherokee editor with view of impressing upon his countrymen the critical si-tuation of their affairs, so that they may take steps themselves to avert these dangers, and he promises on a future occasion to furnish a plan by which the Cherokees can extricate themselves from their difficulties by their own exertions, consisting, we suppose, in the nature of a funding of the debt, and a system of taxation, other improvements of civilized life which are the natural appendages of debt.—N. O. ricayune.

GREAT FIRE IN CANADA. - It was mentioned in our paper of vesterday that a terrible fire has recently been raging through the country norm of Bytown, along the Ottawa river, which is the dividing line between Canada East and It commenced on Sunday, the 15th, in the woods, in or near the township of Westmeath, not far from Beech's post office, and was driven by a fierce northwest wind down the river for some eighteen miles, sweeping away fences, bridges, houses, mills, cattle and flocks, and even human lives, as it is feared, in its irresistible fury. The Montreal Gazette publishes a private letter from the scene of devastation, which gives the following details of son. This is 'manifest destiny.' the destructive progress of the flames :

buildings; in the township of Ross, an entire settlement, known as the 'Garden of Eden,' has been destroyed, besides Gould's wharves and all the stores and farm by wharves and all the stores and farm buildings on the south side of the river at Portage an Port; in Bromley about ter buildings were destroyed. About two bundred families, prin-cipally those of agriculturists, have been left houseless."

At last accounts a heavy rain bad entirely stopped the

A NOVEL METROD OF MEASURING FORENSIC TEDIOUSNESS. member of the bar of one of the Eastern States was noted r possessing all the attributes of a good advocate but one; he

NO GOLD MINES IN TEXAS.

"Several parties who lately visited the 'gold diggings' on the Sandies and Hamilton's Valley have returned, and report that gold has certainly been found, but in very small quantities. A gentleman who visited the mines on the Sandy stated that he did not see any person who had washed out more than one or two dollars a day, and many had found nothing."

The Austin Gazette has the following paragraph concerning the mineral wealth of Western Texas: "Not long since one of our merchants obtained from Hamilton's Valley a specimen of iron ore, and forwarded it to a chemist in New York to be analyzed. The return was received a few days since, showing the ore to contain 68 per cent. of pure iron. This, though not the richest of ore, would pay a handsome profit to the manufacturer, and lends an additional attraction to the Upper Colorado and Brazos country as a region of vast mineral wealth. In this region we have discovered gold states coal, salt In this region we have discovered gold, stone coal, salt springs, several varieties of marble of the most beautiful quality, and all in the most magnificent abundance. All we now need to develope these rich mines of wealth is railroad communication with the gulf and the Northern

A STRANGE STORY.

The following is a translation of the confidential letter from Paris, upon which was founded the report, published yesterday by one of our contemporaries, of the assassination of Gen. Armand, the Minister of War of France. The silence of the French and English journals on the subject, and the absence of any allusion to it in the news brought yesterday by the steamer Arctic, warrant us in pronouncing the report to be a mere fiction :

"I ought to tell you that the general, marshal of France, St. Armand, Minister of War, was arrested last evening, by order of the Emperor, for the following reaevening, by order of the Emperor, for the following reasons: Gen. Cornemeuse, aid de-camp of the Emperor, found himself in the cabinet of his Majesty with Gen. St. Armand. A sum of four hundred thousand francs was there, and the Emperor, entering his cabinet, asked for this money, which he destined for the marriage portion of the daughter of Gen. St. Armand. Gen. Cornémeuse searched every where, but was unable to find more than two hundred thousand francs, whereupon he said to Gen. St. Armand, 'You and I only have been here, and it is only vourself who could have taken it.' Finding and it is only yourself who could have taken it.' Finding that he could not deny the charge, St. Armand instantly drew his sword and killed Gen. Cornémeuse; the latter having merely the time to make a drgagement, piercing the arm of St. Armand. This scene passed under the eyes of the Emperor, and so suddenly that he had no time to prevent the two blows. The matter is hushed up, but you may rely upon the facts, as I have them from a source beyond all doubt. St. Armand, you are aware, is the general who played so prominent a part in the coup d'etat of December. Without pronouncing upon the guilt or inof December. Without pronouncing upon the guilt or in-nocence of the parties, I cannot avoid observing that, con-sidering the destination of the money, it is extraordinary that St. Awand should have taken it, while it is equally strange that such a grave charge should have been made without probable cause."

TESTIMONY TO LIBERIA.

Lieut. Colvocoresses, of the Navy, recently returned from the coast of Africa, has delivered several addresses in the Eastern States on what he saw in Liberia. A correspondent of the Vermont Chronicle, writing from Hanover, thus notices one of his lectures:

form takes place in the administration of their affairs.

The Nation has been indulging in the luxury of civilization—a large public debt. The Government is supported by the annuities which they receive annually from the United States under the provisions of treaties. These are insufficient to meet the current expenses of the Government with the contained are insufficient to meet the current expenses of the Government with the contained are insufficient to meet the current expenses of the Government with the contained are insufficient to meet the current expenses of the contained to the contained are insufficient to meet the current expenses of the contained to the contained are insufficient to meet the current expenses of the contained to the diced against colonization and the society, he returned giving his unqualified testimony in favor of both, and this from personal observation. He went into the house of the emigrants, over their farms, into their schools, conversed with many individuals, inquired if they were desirous to return to the United States, and receiving the uniform answer, no. In all the aspects which presented themselves to his view he was favorably impressed; so ces bankruptcy whenever the creditors much so as to revolutionize his opinions previously enter-The course which is intimated that tained. He fully confirms the statements often made that colonization is the most effective means of eradicating the

> Capt. Foore, of New Haven, Connecticut, in his address at the anniversary of the New York State Colonization Society on the 10th of May, bore similar testime ny to Liberia

IS IT IGNORANCE OR IMPUDENCE?-The Washngton Union says: "It seems to be yet unknown in certain quarters that the public treasury is under the protection of a Democratic Administration." What can be more ridiculous, absurd, or disgusting than such stuff? The implication of the Union is that the public money is only safe when the Democrats are in power. And this, too, in the face of the fact, patent, notorious, known to every body, unless it may be the editors of the Government organ, that more of the people's money was embezzled and made away with by Democratic office-holders, from 1831 to 1841, than the aggregate of river. all the other losses incurred by the Government from the adoption of the Constitution down to the close of Mr. FILLMORE's administration. The Union presumes strangely upon the ignorance of its readers, or it has forgotten the history of the model Democratic Administrations of Jackson and Van Buren. [Buffalo Commercial Advertis

ANNEXATION AND MANIFEST DESTINY .- The nexation of toreign territory, without limit. After treating the annexation of the Sandwich Islands as "a fixed fact," the editor says :

"Cuba, too, must come in before the close of four years, and how much more we cannot at this time predict. The Mexican States, one after another, will inevi-tably fall within the ample folds of our Constitution; the Central American and the South American States will add star upon star to our galaxy; and in due time the Canadas, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, which are all fast ripeoing for the harvest, are as sure to fall within the great Union as the ripened fruit is to fall in its sea-

Having annexed the whole of North and South "Upon the island of Allumettes it is believed that two churches and about thirty buildings have been consumed; upon Calumet island the saw mile of F. X. Bastien, Esq. and about thirty farm buildings; in Pembroke, the establishment of Mr. C. O. Kelley, and other buildings; in the township of Westmeath, Beech's grist, saw mills, and about twenty farm

Westmeath, Beech's grist, saw mills, and about twenty farm lations with Great Britain and other European nations are so intimate that it may soon become necessary to extend over them one wing of the American Eagle. Africa and other parts of Asia will follow as a matter of course. In the opinion of these agitators, it is our destiny to absorb "all creation," and every body knows it is useless and absurd to resist destiny .- Boston Journal.

for possessing all the attributes of a good advocate but one; he never knew when to stop; indeed, it sometimes seemed as if he never would stop. On one occasion he had completely exhausted the patience of the court, the jury, and the other counsel; still the stream of his eloquence ran on as glibly as ever. At last he made a splendid peroration; every one presentex perienced a feeling of relief, and every eye was turned to wards him, expecting to see him take his seat. But at this moment, to their astonishment and horror, he started off afresh on a new track. "Gentlemen of the jury," said he, "astronomers tell as that there are some stars situated at a distance so remote from this earth that their light, though it left them on the morning of creation, and has been travelling ever since, has not yet reached us." "Never mind, brother T., interposed the opposing counsel, "it will be sure to get here to the unseasonableness of the weather, and state that T., interposed the opposing counsel, "it will be sure to get here to the unseasonableness of the weather, and state that the fields as well as the mountains are covered with snow.

THE AMERICAN ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

In respect to the elections for the Legislature, the political changes appear to have been more numerous than usual. We think from present indications that parties will stand in the next General Assembly pretty much as the control of getting it. Col. Montgoment, of the U.S. Army, who was from San Antonio, assured us that it was there considered all a humbug. He had seen numbers the political changes appear to have been more from the mines who reported the same thing, namely, of search is based on the probable extension of Greenland to the far north. Instead of being a control of the Col. Montgoment, of the U.S. Army, who was from San Antonio, assured us that it was there considered all a humbug. He had seen numbers cial duty in the conduct of the expedition. His plan of search is based on the probable extension of Greenland to the far north. Instead of being a control of the conduct of the expedition.

Believing in this extension of this peninsula, and that it is better to attempt to attain the open sea to the north by Smith's Sound than through Wellington channel, he will take that line of search, hoping that the highest protruding headland will afford some trace of the lost party. This sound is situated in the northern part of Baffin's Bay. There Dr. Kane proposes to land and pursue his journey over the country with dogs. By this method he will have land and not ice for the basis of his operations, and animal life to sustain travelling parties, together with assistance from the Esquimaux and other ad-

The party consists of some thirty men, with laur sledges, dogs, and gutta percha boats. The Esquimau dogs are to be taken in at Uppernavik, with a few picker men to take care of the sledges. Much depends upor these sledges; they have accordingly been constructed with extreme care. Each will carry the blanket, bags, and furs of six men, with an allowance of pemmican (prepared meat,) and a light tent of India rubber; but for the nightly halt the main dependance will be the snow house of the Esquimaux. Alcohol or tallow is the only fuel, and the entire cooking apparatus, which is chiefly for thawing snow for tea-water, may be carried in a little bag. Each sledge is to be covered with a gutta percha boat. Thus equipped, they will follow the tract of the coast, seeking the open sea. Once there, they will launch the boats and embark upon the waters round the

SAILING OF THE NORTH PACIFIC EXPEDITION.

pole .- New York Post.

The expedition under Commander RINGGOLD, U. S. Navy, for the exploration and survey of the China and Japan Seas, North Pacific ocean, sailed from Norfolk on Monday for its destination. It is supposed that the expedition will proceed with dispatch to the East Indies, via Cape of Good Hope, touching at Cade de Verde Isles for water, and rendezvous at Batavia preparatory to a careful reconnoissance of portions of the lower part of the Chinese Seas. This (says the Union) is an important enterprise-one worthy of the Government, and from which valuable results may be anticipated. Expeditions of this kind suit the taste and genius of our people, and form good schools for young officers. We subjoin a correct list of the officers: Commander Cadwalader Ringgold, commanding expe-

Commander Cadwalader Ringgold, commanding expedition.

Sloop Vincenacs.—Lieut. commanding and executive officer, Henry Rolando; acting lieutenant and assistant astronomer, J. M. Brooke; acting lieutenants, J. Van McCollum, A. F. Menroe, D. P. McCorkle, Thos. S. Fillebrown; acting master, Rob't R. Carter; purser of expedition, W. Brenton Boggs; fleet surgeon, Wm. Grier; assistant surgeon, Wm. S. Nichol; secretary and draughtsman, Fred. D. Stuart; assistant astronomer, Sidney Coolidge; midshipman, Geo. F. B. Baber; assistant draughtsman, Wm. R. Baker; captain's clerk, J. Penningson, Jr.; avologist, Wm. Stimpson; photographist, Ed. M. Kern; taxidermist and chemist, F. H. Stone; mathematical lastrament maker, Anton Schomborn; acting boatswain, F. Bunbar; gunner, James C. Davis; carpenter, Jas. H. Owens; acting sailmaker, Richard Bury; purser's clerk, F. T. Gamble. Steamer John Hancock.—Lieut. commanding John Rodgers; acting lieutenants, W. R. Bridge, Wm. Gibson, S. J. Bliss; acting master, H. St. Goorge Hunter; assistant surgeon, G. Alexander; first assistant engineer, Elbridge Lawton; second assistant engineer, David B. Macomb; third assistant engineer, David B. Macomb; third assistant engineer, David S. Melliame; botanist to assistant challed. A. Williame; botanist to assistant flaturalist, A. A. H. Ames; assistant draughtsman, Thos. Borland.

Bein Porneise.—Lieut. commanding. Aloxe B. Davis and

Brig Porpoise.—Lieut. commanding, Alonzo B. Davis; acting lieutenants, Francis A. Wroe, Wm. Riley, Wm. Van Wyck; acting master, E. O. Carnes; assistant surgeon, J. H. Stewart; assistant draughtsman and clerk, E. A. Hartman.

H. K. Stevens; acting lieutenant, Thomas Roney; acting master, L. Livingston Breese. John P. Kennedy.—Lieut. commanding, Napoleon Collins; acting first lieutenant, J. H. Carter; acting lieutenants, John H. Russell, A. W. Habersham; acting master, Beverly Kennon; purser, George Ritchie; assistant surgeon, Jas. Hamil-

ton ; assistant draughtsman, Samuel Potts. [The survey and supply ship John P. Kennedy will leave New York in about two weeks, with valuable stores, to join the expedition at the Cape of Good Hope. Letters sent to the care of Capt. Collins, New York navy-yard, will reach any of the officers of the expedition, should

their friends desire to write.] THE NORTH PACIFIC RAILROAD SURVEY. The Chief Engineers of the expedition under Governor

STEVENS have arrived at Minnesota, the starting-point of the proposed survey for a route to the Pacific, as we learn from the Democrat of that place, dated the 18th ultimo. The general plan is to operate from St. Paul towards the great bend of the Missouri river, and thence on the table land between the tributaries of the Missouri and Saskatchawan to some eligible pass in the Rocky Mountains. The route will connect favorably with the waters of the Mississippi, Red River of the North, Missouri, and

Mr. LANDER, one of the engineers, has thus far made : reconnoissance of the route from St. Paul to Saulk Rapids, at which point the road will probably cross the Mississippi, and take a direct course for the great bend of the Missouri and thence take the shortest practicable route to Puget's sound. Mr. Lander is at present making a rapid recon-noissance of the country west of the Rapids along Sanlk

The expedition will start upon the great work provided

The expedition will start upon the great work provided with every thing essential to its success. One of the first objects to be accomplished is the opening of an emigrant route from St. Paul to the North Pacific.

The information gathered on the expedition will be presented to the country at the earliest time. The Government has issued instructions that, after the completion of the field examinations, the expedition will rendezvous at some point in the Territory of Washington, to prepare the usual reports, and send to Washington, at the earliest practicable moment, a summary of the principal earliest practicable moment, a summary of the principal events of the expedition, and a railroad report to be laid before Congress on or before the first of February.

BRITISH ARCLES SUPPRISTION.

The British screw steamer Phanix, Co FIELD, which has just left England for the Arctic Seas, is to explore Cumberland Sound, and hold on to the westward as far as Repulse Bay, as the north side of that sound has not as yet been searched for the missing expedition." If no trace of Sir John Franklin and his companions be found in that direction, she is to return through Cumberland Straits and proceed up Smith's Sound, to follow out the traces of open water which Capt. INGLE-FIELD discovered there last year.

Capt. PENNY will soon leave England in the Lady Franklin sailing vessel, accompanied by the Sophia, to form a colony on the shores of Cumberland Sound, where the Esquimaux have reported there is abundance of plumbago and copper, with other minerals. Mrs. Penny goes out with her husband, as it is their intention to have a permanent residence in the Arctic regions.

Letters from Bucnes Ayres to April 8 are confirmatory of advices previously received through other channels. The proposed treaty has fallen through, and Buenos Ayres was more closely besieged than ever. Letters from Rio de Janeiro to April 13th report that Unquiza commanded the besiegers in person. All hope of peace is abandoned, and Buenos Ayres and the neighboring provinces are probably again involved in an interminable civil war and anarchy .- N. Y. Com. Adv.

A FETE DAY IN HAYTI. - The anniversary of the corona tion of the black Emperor and Empress of Hayti was cele-brated on the 18th and 19th of April, in a style of mag-nificence fully equal to that of the imperial courts of Europe. Guns were fired, flags and banners displayed, a solemn Te Deum sung, a grand banquet given at the palace, and the city illuminated, while the assembled multitude are said to have been enthusiastic in their cries multitude are said to have been enthusiastic in their cries of Vine 'l'Empereur. The Emperor and Empress were escorted by a military and civic procession from the palace to the cathedral. They accupied a carriage drawn by eight splendid horses, surmounted with golden eagles.

SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS.

TO THE EDITORS. GENTLEMEN: Your paper of the 24th has just reached

ne. The second communication, from an anonymous epest interest. I tender him my cordial greetings, and ope he will write often, for he treats the subject as it aght to be treated.

It is a maxim, universally admitted by all orthodox denominations of christians, that "the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament contain all things necessary, both for our faith and practice."

If this be true, the return of the dead to our world would be a fruitless mission

Again: I am opposed to disturbing the repose of such men as Clay, Calheun, and Webster. While living they served their country faithfully, had trouble enough in this world, and now let them sleep in peace.

If this new doctrine obtain universal credence, who can tell the quarrels that will take place between departed mothers and living step-mothers; departed husbands and living husbands? The war carried on between the living and the dead would be worse than that carried on by "nation lifting up sword against nation." Let the dear

But we are told this mountain in labor may bring forth some valuable discovery. So thought the Arabian alchemist, who, while in search of the elixir vitee, waked up (alcohol) the elizir mortis.

Yours, A CLERGYMAN. OXFORD, (N. C.) MAY 26, 1853.

THE CIVIL WAR AT BUENOS AYRES. ondence of the New York Evening Post.

BUENOS AYRES, MARCH 4, 1853 The siege of the city has been continued with unabated rigor and of course the longer it is continued, the worse our State becomes. A general spirit of emigracion has seized upon the English population of the city; these attention is strongly directed towards Australia. In our judgment it would be wise for every Englishman and American who depends upon his labor for his bread to leave the country at once. There is no inducement to stay. If the present difficulties were settled to morrow. there is no probability of stability in any government that may succeed, at any rate for years to come. In such a state of things, the mechanic can have but little prospect of prosperity. Several of our American merchants also are turning their faces homewards.

There is much suffering from want already in the city. Market supplies are cut off from the country, and food is scarce and dear. The poor must soon be reduced to the extremity of destitution, and families hitherto in comfortable circumstances are rapidly approaching beggary. A moment's thought will make this evident. Bread is nearly five cents per pound; beef twenty cents, ham forty, butter fifty, and potatoes seven cents per pound; coal to cook with, sixteen dollars per ton. With such prices as these for articles of necessity, and work not to be had by the working-man, suffering must ensue. Fortunately the entrenchments of the Government party do not include the suburbs of the city, where the majority of the poor live; this gives them a better opportunity to get food, for vegetables and beef are comparatively abundant and cheap beyond the inside lines. carce and dear. The poor must soon be reduced to the

beyond the inside lines.

The warfare is carried on principally by the picket guards and foraging parties. The skirmishes generally take place early in the morning. Atsuch times the houses and persons of those who live near the lines are in great peril. More or less of the contending parties are killed daily. The number is not known; no report is published. The estimated average is from six to ten persons each day. Judging from the emblems of mourning, one would suppose there was scarcely a family in the city which had

not been bereaved. It wears a funeral pall.

All wars every where are cruel, but they are especially so in this country. It has been the occupation of its people for the last forty years, and they have reached a refinement in cruelty which would put a savage to the blush. Many of the methods of torture and execution are too horrible to relate. sorrible to relate.

Such a mode of warfare must have the worst effect up-

Such a mode of warfare must have the worst effect upon the human mind, not only demoralizing but brutalizing it. And this terrible influence is brought to bear upon the minds of the youth of the country. This is the worst feature of the war. Mere boys are under arms. They are met in our streets, of fourteen years and under, booted and sourced belt around them securing a knife, bayonet, and pistols, and mustar stung across their shoulders. It is easy to foresee what a sad effect this must be read to the same worse them. produce. The rising generation must become worse than the preceding. Added to this, it is civil war, brother against brother, father against son. How many heartrending occurrences must have taken place during this unnatural war! One instance has come to my knowledge of a father shot by his own son! They belonged to the opposing parties, and were both placed upon guard to watch each other's movements, unknown of course to each other, when the son with satal aim took the father's life; when informed of the nature of the bloody dead, he became feather with grid.

came frantic with grief.

What part General Urquiza will ultimately take in reference to the difficulties in this province is uncertain.

Whether he will come in person at the head of an army
to suppress the rebellion and re-establish his authority to suppress the rebellion and re-establish his authority is at present extremely doubtful. When the revolution of the 11th of September took place, by which his authority in this Province was renounced, he declared his resolution to retire entirely, and leave it to governitself. But after the revolution of the 6th of December, when the besiegers sent in their adhesion to him, and professed that they had taken up arms to restore his authority, soliciting his approval, he granted it. He recognised Col. Lagos as commander-in-chief, and furnished him with men and means to carry on the war, promising to come in person to the to carry on the war, promising to come in person to the cene of conflict

On the 22d of January last the National Congress adopted a preamble and resolutions, setting forth the necessity, and authorizing him to command the resources of the confederation and come and quell the rebellion. But, instead of so doing, he has sent a commission, composed of two members of the Congress and his Secretary of Foreign Relations, to submit conditions of reconciliation. Commissioners on the part of this Government have also been appointed, and a conference held. A suspension of hostilities has been agreed upon, not to be commenced again without forty-eight hours' notice, and in the meantime negotiations are to be carried on. The suspension On the 22d of January last the National Congress time negotiations are to be carried on. The suspension time negotiations are to be carried on. The suspension goes into effect this morning. It is rumored that the commissioners on the part of General Urquiza have come prepared to offer the most favorable terms. Very many are sanguine that a settlement will be effected. A few days will determine. If not settled now, the general opinion is that the siege will be prolonged until the Province

FROM BUENOS AYRES .- Letters from Pernambuco of April 25th state that the steamer which left Buenos Ayres April 2d for England had touched at that port. When the steamer left Buenos Ayres the city was still besieged. One letter intimates that Urquiza himself was now opposed to the treaty of peace, and might, it was feared, join the outside party. The seige of the city has now continued over three months, and the inhaliants during that time have been away and to a system of waing more healthy than agreeable.—Boston Travetter.

The United States steam frigate Powhatan, Captain McClurry, last from Madeira, was at St. Helena on the 1st of April, whence she would sail in a few days for the Cape of Good Hope. Officers and crew all well, and thoroughly satisfied with the action of her machinery and powers of speed.

MURDER AND LYNCH LAW AT COUNCIL BLUFF.

The Western Bugle, published at Council Bluff, if the 17th, con a long account of a murder and subsequent execution of the all murderer, by a decree of Judge Lynch's court, in that town. The der was committed at the cheampment of a partyle enigrants, it half a mile from the town, upon a person by the unce of J. C. Su said to be from Columbus, thio. The decreased anothe Bullimore were measurates at the camp; they were to stad guard. Abored o'clock at night the party were aroused by a min coming in camp and saying that his horse had been stolen; it daylight they out and found Samuels lying about the feet frorthe camp fire, back, with his hoad savarely bruised, his skil broken in a places, and his neck partly cut off with some intrament, supple an axe, which was found lying near the box covered with His cont and pantalooss had been opened, an his belt, cond. oin fell upon him, and settle exertions were set in foot by the for his arrest. A coroner's jury was summoned and about it the body of the young min was placed in the wron to be me the court-house, Muer returned to the camp. Heras arrested, excitement pervaded the town, and it was suggeed that the p should be lynched. But he was taken to the coulbouse and of in the upper room and ironed. The examinate proceeded time the people (mostly emigrants) were quiet. He shariff ad the crowd, and they agreed not to be guilty of all yriclences were ainroned by the appearance of a partyle deman possession of the prisoner. The sheriff remonstical, but on mind and mind the body of the crowd, and they agreed not to be guilty of all yriclences were ainroned by the appearance of a partyle deman possession of the prisoner. The sheriff remonstical, but on mind and when the body of the examination, lary deed the crowd, and they agreed not to be guilty of all yriclences were ainroned by the appearance of a partyle deman possession of the district attorney and others, trial was ed with. At the conclusion of the examination, lary deed primary a